The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,617.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.	
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.	

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be dispatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	21
„ Carwar	18	„ Coconada	21
„ Narrakal	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Visagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	25	„ Cogalpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries will be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will place a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 13th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	36	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET & Co. and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Patronet.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th June 1870.

CLIPPER SHIP RED JACKET, for Calcutta, will sail on or before the 20th of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE SERWANJEE, Apollo Street, or Captain Young on board the ship.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship City of Canton, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £31.

Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11 £ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6 £ 8-10.
„ VENICE	£12-16 £ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£2 -12 £15-13.

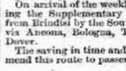
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by Messrs. STEARNS between Alexandria and Trieste, *and vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4) to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class..... £31 | Second Class..... £20

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £1-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and trans-shipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Bombay, 20, Meadow Street. Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL, WILL OPEN AS USUAL ON SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH AUGUST.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

New Comic Songs with the latest and best Musical Selections.

Tickets of Admission to be obtained at the Oriental Exchange. One Rupee Each.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commencing at 8-35 sharp.

N.B.—The only place of Entertainment in Bombay. Strictest order maintained.

SALE of RAIN-DAMAGED COTTON.—COLLEY, MADELEY & Co will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Scott's Press, Colaba, on the Ground, at 1 o'clock THIS DAY, FRIDAY, August 12th, on account of whom it may concern—

20 cwt. of 1st class rain-damaged machine-ginned BROACH COTTON.

50 cwt. 2nd class do do.

Samples on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

An old Man's Story	...	...	...	Rs. 1 4
At the eleventh hour (sacred song)	...	...	...	„ 1 0
Act on the Square	...	...	...	„ 1 4
Awake thou golden beam of Morn	...	...	...	„ 1 8
All in good order—colors flying	...	...	...	„ 1 8
As I wander by the Sea	...	...	...	„ 1 4
Arabian Love Song..	...	...	...	„ 1 8
A year ago	...	...	...	„ 2 0
A dream of love ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Another day (sacred song) ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
After dark (comic song)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
At my feet	...	...	...	„ 2 1 8
Are the children at home ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Angel gone before	...	...	...	„ 1 8
As o'er the past (sacred song)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Ave Maria	...	...	...	„ 1 4
Across the Sea, by Virginia Gabriel	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Accustom'd soul Reinal	...	...	...	„ 1 8
As long as the world goes round	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Break heart, thy love can ne'er return	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Brighter days will come (Ballad)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Belravia	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Bright eyed Jenny Lea	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Betsy, quaint and olden	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Beautiful and true, (vocal duet)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Billed tar	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Beautiful for ever	...	...	...	„ 1 4
Barney O'Brien's account (comic song)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Bird of the Green Wood	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Beautiful Moon of the Summer	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Boclania	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Bonnie Jeannie o' the Clyde	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Blue Bonnet	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Cuipp-ree	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Children's voices	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Cuckoo (Ballad) ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Christmas Bells ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Come kiss me quick and go my dear (Duet)	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Could aught of song	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Coquette	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Cheer, boys, cheer	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Come all the storm ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Come over the Ferry	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Curfew	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Cricket on the Kitchen	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Daughter of the King	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Day of rest at Sea	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Dites Lui Qu'on Le Remarque Distingue	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Dear old Land I'm leaving	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Daisy Valley	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Do they miss me at home ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Dearest, Adieu ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Dyna Major	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Emigrant of Christmas day	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Elf of the rose	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Elves' Frolic	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fairy Land	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Falling Leaves	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fond and Fashion	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fancy Bazaar	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Farewell to Summer	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fisherman ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Forget me Not ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Father's come Home	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fairy Bell	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fairy Gold	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fare thee well, the chain is broken	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Father, we watched at the window for you	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Flora ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Fisher (Ballad) ...	...	...	...	„ 1 8
From Rock to Rock	...	...	...	„ 0 12
Garland	...	...	...	„ 1 4
Gipsy Anna	...	...	...	„ 1 4
Gay Zoquee	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Gleamers	...	...	...	„ 1 8
God bless the friends we love	...	...	...	„ 1 8
God bless our Sailor Prince (National Song)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Greeting at the Door	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Golden gleamed the river rushing	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Gallant Tars of England (National Song)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Goatherd's song	...	...	...	„ 2 0
Gabrielle	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Hamburgh Journal (From the Comic Opera)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Happy go lucky am I	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Heart of Hearts	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Highlander's farewell to Loobaber	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Homeward bound (a Sailor Song	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Herve's Return (Swedish Air)	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Hail to the Sweet Summer Bird	...	...	...	„ 1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—Shippers are informed that the undersigned is prepared, for the present, to ACCEPT the CERTIFICATE of the officially appointed MEASURERS of COTTON BALES.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 12TH to 17TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 11th August 1870.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the COMMITTEE of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES of GENOA.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of three thousand tons of best COALS for Locomotive Engines will be received up to the 17th instant.

Each Tender should be forwarded in a Sealed Envelope, addressed to F. MATHEW, Esq., Acting Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, and endorsed "Tender for Coals."

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. R. LIGHT,

Secretary to the Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th August 1870.

H. H. RAO PRAGMALJI TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The following Subscriptions have been paid into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on account of the above Fund up to date :—

	Rs.
Dwarkadas Vussunji, Esq ...	2,000
Mathieradas Lowji, Esq. ...	2,000
Kessowji Naik, Esq. ...	2,000
Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy, Esq. ...	2,000
Jayram Shivji, Esq. ...	1,000
Elji Shivji, Esq. ...	1,000
Cushanji Shivji, Esq. ...	1,000
Khatau Mussanji, Esq. ...	1,000
Parpia Purdhan, Esq. ...	500
Karsondas Nensey, Esq. ...	500
Nakum Khengar, Esq. ...	500
Rajsey Amurchant, Esq. ...	500
Goyaldas Mowji, Esq ...	500
Jayrajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq. ...	500
Total Rs....	15,000

Subscribers who have not paid in their Subscriptions are requested to pay the same into the Bank at their earliest convenience.

Bombay, 11th August 1870.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. James Lalor, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., 2) Head of very superior AUSTRALIAN HORSES, including first-class Saddle and Harness Horses, and Carriage Pairs.

Any reasonable offer, before the date of Sale, for any of the Horses, will be willingly accepted.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

CLEARANCE SALE. REDUCED PRICES.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.—Flower Vases, Drawing Room Card Plates, and Toilet Bottles of elegant designs.—30 per cent Discount for Cash only.

FAMILY ALBUMS, for Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size Photos.—25 per cent Discount.

FANCY WORK BOXES, neatly fitted up.

GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

STRONG POCKET PURSES, with Bodonites.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS, of various patterns.

WIRE GAUZE, 4-mesh.

OFFICE PENCILS and INK ERASERS, by A. W. Faber.

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS, with duplicate keys.

BEST IMPROVED LAMARS' CABLE CLOTHS of sizes.

KENT'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, suitable for Clubs, Hotels and Regimental Messes.—30 per cent Discount.

LIEBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS, by Savory and Moore.

5, Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROSEWOOD ELECTRUM-BOUND TRAY CASE, containing the best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by HILLIOT..... Rs. 185, 153 to 113.

MAHOGANY TRAY CASE, containing best Electrum instruments, by ELLIOT..... Rs. 65 to 50.

WALNUTWOOD TRAY CASE, containing best Electrum double-jointed, needle-pointed instruments, by STANLEY. Rs. 90 to 65.

MAHOGANY TRAY CASE, containing the same instruments as the above, in brass..... Rs. 55.

ROSEWOOD TRAY CASE, containing best Electrum instruments, by STANLEY..... Rs. 30.

MAHOGANY TRAY CASE, containing the same instruments as the above, in brass..... Rs. 28.

MAHOGANY TRAY CASE, containing excellent brass instruments by STANLEY..... Rs. 20.

WALNUTWOOD TRAY CASE, containing superior Electrum patent tubular instruments..... Rs. 65 to 50.

MAHOGANY TRAY CASE, containing the same as the above without the Proportional Compass and Pen..... Rs. 22.

WALNUTWOOD TRAY CASE containing Electrum patent tubular instruments..... Rs. 18 to 12-8.

MAHOGANY CASE, containing the same as the above, in brass..... Rs. 9-8.

POLISHED TRAY CASE, containing the following Brass Instruments of Swiss Manufacture :—A pair of six-inch Dividers, with pen bar, pencil leg, and lengthening bar ; a pair five-inch Dividers, a pair four-inch Dividers, with pen and pencil leg, Bow-pen, Bow-pencil, Drawing-pen, Scale, and Parallel Ruler, &c..... Rs. 18.

A similar case to the above of inferior finish..... Rs. 14-8.

List of the contents of these cases can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive from the Liquidator an account of the winding up of the Bank in accordance with Section 155 of Act No. 10 of 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, 4th August 1870.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 24th June last, and considering the desirability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 1st September next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business :—

1st To receive the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2nd To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small cash balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3rd To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4th To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers and Papers of this Association should be deposited, and on what conditions if any.

5th To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION will be made from the Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. B. MODY, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Shareholders of the Bank, held at the Bank's Offices, Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th July instant, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Mr. B. B. Mody, the Chairman of the Board of Liquidators, took the chair.

1st. That the Liquidators' Report and Balance Sheet, accompanied with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, be adopted and passed.

2nd. That the remuneration to be paid to the employés of the Bank, for their services, be and are hereby left to the discretion of the Liquidators, according to their duties, but the amount to be so paid shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3rd. That with the view of finally winding up the Bank, it is desirable to release the remaining Contributories who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited shares of the Company.

4th. That a Final Dividend of Rs. 3-13 (Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen) per Share be declared payable amongst the Registered Shareholders of the Bank on or after the 1st proximo.

5th. That the affairs of the Bank be declared to be finally and fully wound up.

6th. That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the liquidation of the Company, and for the ability and skill they have displayed in bringing the Liquidation to such a satisfactory termination.

7th That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs.

8th. That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Bombay, 19th July 1870. B. B. MODY, Chairman.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

La Lloyd Francais, established 83 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 10th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

Bombay, 15th May 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

MR. R. N. M. LUNGRANA is duly AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 15th instant from parties willing to undertake the following work :—CONSTRUCTING an ENCLOSURE WALL and IMPROVING the HINDOO BURNING GROUND at SONAPOOR.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., at No. 84 Lohar chall Street. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied on application.

NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE, GUNGADAS KISHORADAS, } Honorary Secretaries.

84 Lohar chall, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 4,700 Gar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened rising, but closed quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	170
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
150,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	147½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
200,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
20,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	115
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,835
8,000	150	all	Nil	Fcere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,750	2,000	2.0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,410
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	200 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
286	3,500	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	1,000	75 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,850	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
250	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	9,500	all	300 p.	Fort Press Co.	9,700
200	2,000	1,850	....	Framji Cowasji Press	875
200	6,000	all	740 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
500	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,250
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	200	....	Mofus. Press & Gz. Co.	300
1,125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,550
225	2,000	75	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,200
15	2,500	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	....	....	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

....	£20	218.3.0	5p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
....	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
....	£ 0	13.10.2	do.	Do.	....
....	£100	100	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
....	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

....	2,500	1,500	125 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
600	2,000	200	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.	Treacher & Co.	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
800	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,000
100	5,000	all	....	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	760
60	150	150	....	Broach Mills	180
9 0	150	50	....	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	....	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150*	Great Eastern	1,425
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	760
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,600
600	1,500	2,250	....	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
....	500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay
	25	10½	Do.	China
	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
	....	....	....	East India Bank's
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
	200	69½	May '67	Royal Bank
	100	74	Apr. '67	Old Financia l

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

....	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	680
	3,500	2,440	....	B'bay & Bengal	15
	5,000	2,550	....	Bombay Sh.	500
10,000	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,000	1,000	670	675	Do. New	35

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾d.
Do.	30 days' sight	101 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	96
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loans 1868-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10 3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—6TH AUGUST 1870.

The Market for Government Securities was dull, and only a few trifling business were reported at the higher quotations.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at R·. 107-1.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,560.

National Bank shares, several lots, at Rs. 125.

—*Englishmen.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 11.

McConnell, Surgeon, Medical, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 10th August, 1870.

Movements of Troops. Annual Reliefs.—With reference to G. O. C. No. 453 of 3rd instant, the Batteries of the 6th Brigade to proceed to Aden in relief will be Nos. 4 and 5 and not 5 and 6 as therein stated.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

30th Regiment N. I. Jacob's Rifles.—Lieutenant W. C. Harrison, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th N. I., to be Wing Subaltern.

Major General G. S. Montgomery, C. S. I., Bombay Infantry, is permitted to reside within the Bombay Presidency whilst unemployed.

With reference to the Regimental Order 1st Battalion 7th Foot, confirmed in G. O. C. No. 14, 15th March last, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Barton was appointed to act as Interpreter to this Battalion in the absence of any qualified officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Captain A. P. Hallifax in extension to remain in England, from 29th September to 19th November 1870, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain W. A. P. Wyllie, 9th Brigade, from 4th August 1870 to 14th September 1870, to remain at Seroor on private affairs.

8th Foot 1st Battalion.—Captain E. Lewis, to England, from date of departure, for nine months, on private affairs.

60th Foot 2nd Battalion.—Ensign N. E. deB. Fenwick, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

General List.—Lieutenant S. S. Dalmahoy, 7th N.I., to Bombay, from 6th to 31st August 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Order No. 350, dated 17th May 1870, is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sind District Order.—Dated 4th May 1870, directing Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D., officiating Staff Surgeon, Kurrachee, to receive charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind District, vice Dr. Mahaffy, C.B.

The following Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 14th July 1870, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Captain A. U. H. Finch, 4 months.

Captain J. Kitchen, 6 months.

Captain C. B. Fisher, 1 month.

Lieutenant J. McK. Hartigan, 4 months.

Assistant Surgeon A. Barry, 1 month.

"The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, viz. :—

Surgeon T. M. Lowods, with effect from 27th January 1870."

In assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the issue to the troops of coarse dungaree cloth for cleaning lamps, is sanctioned in the proportion of one yard, monthly, to every eight lamps provided by the State. The cloth will be obtained from the Commissariat Department, as an article of petty supply through Barrackmasters.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Arundel Thomas Spens to have the position of Captain from the 3rd October 1869, vice Sykes, retired.

Cadre 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, Francis Adam Mills Loch to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Elphinstone Erskine to be Captain, from the 16th June 1870, in succession to Arthur, deceased.

The following acting promotion in the Ordnance Department is made :—

Magazine Sergeant John Mullins to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 25th July 1870, vice Hackett, recommanded to his Brigade.

The following acting promotions in the Commissariat Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor Frederick Smith to be Acting Conductor, and Sergeant George Collyer to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 29th June 1870, in succession to Bartleman, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood, H. M.'s 95th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Special Commissioner for the separation of the interests of the States of Joonaghur and Gondal in certain villages at present in possession of the latter State.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to be Judge of the first grade.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to be Judge of the second grade.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to be Senior Assistant Judge at Shikarpoor, continuing to act as Judge at Surat, until further orders.

Baron De H. Larpent to act as Judge at Dharwar in the first grade until further orders.

Azum Hurri Damother, Head Karkoon of Talooka Sowda, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Khandeish District.

Major G. F. Beville, Brigade Major at Deesa, is invested with the powers of Magistrate within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Under Section 7 of Bombay Act VII. of 1867, Mr. C. McIver, Acting Superintendent of Police, Shikarpoor, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the District of Shikarpoor.

Azum Purmanundass Gordhundass, Probationary first Karkoon of Bulsar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Surat District.

Azum Mahadeo Sadasheo, Head Karkoon to the Mamlutdar of Talooka Ankola, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Ahmednuggur District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Steele to act as Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. H. V. J FitzGerald.

Mr. J. L. Johnston, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Gronch, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from 1st September next.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed Examinations in the following languages on the 29th ultimo :—

Guzerati.

Mr. E. McG. Fulton.

,, J. E. Murphy.

Marathi.

Mr. F. L. Charles.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the higher and lower standards on the 29th ultimo :—

Higher Standard.

Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, C.S.

Mr. S. Hammick, C.S.

Mr. G. Druitt, C.S.

Mr. E. M. Pearson, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. Laxmoon Juggonnath, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, with credit.

Mr. Narayen Bhicajee, Mamlutdar of Talooka Waee.

Lower Standard.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.

Mr. E. McG. Fulton, C.S.

Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.

Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S.

Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, Deputy Collector of Mehur, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been allowed preparatory leave for thirty days, from 18th ultimo, to enable him to appear before a medical committee, in view to obtaining sick leave to Europe.

Dewan Parocmull acted as second class Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sehwan, from 18th April to 12th June 1870, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. S. W. Tyndall, on sick leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Stewart to be Money Order Agent at Sukkur, vice Mr. Kadirdad Khan.

Mr. W. Ramsay, First Assistant Collector, and Messrs. W. Porteous and A. D. Carey, Second Assistant Collectors at Surat, are appointed Commissioners under the Income Tax Act.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from the date set opposite to each :—

To be Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Captain J. LeMesurier, R.E., from 2nd March 1870.

Captain J. R. Maunsell, R.E., from 27th April 1870.

F. R. Griffith, Esq., from 8th May 1870.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Lieutenant W. H. Haydon, R.E., from 13th January 1870.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieutenant O. Chadwick, R.E., from 24th August 1869.

Lieutenant E. C. Hart, R E, from 31st August 1869.

Ensign J. Kelly, from date of this order.

Frederick Dresser, Esq., from date of this order.

S. Doig, Esq., from date of this order.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon C. Cameron, Civil Surgeon, Roy Bareilly, to officiate as Superintendent of the Central and Divisional Jails of Lucknow, with effect from the 25th May last, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Ellis, M.B., absent on furlough.

Mr. Byramjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khandesh, vice Lieutenant Alexander.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department with effect from the 1st April 1870 :—

Captain J. H. W. Osborne, Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, to be Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant W. Barrow and Captain H. C. B. Tanner, officiating Deputy Superintendents, 3rd grade, to be Deputy Superintendents, 3rd grade.

The Reverend A. W. Irwin, Junior Chaplain, is promoted to be Senior Chaplain from the 29th July.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following orders issued by the officiating Commandant, Central India Horse, are confirmed :—

Consequent upon the departure of Captain H. F. Showers, officiating Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, on leave to England for two years on medical certificate, Lieutenant J. Colledge, officiating 2nd Squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, will officiate as Adjutant, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Lieutenant J. D. Watts, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, will officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

The appointment of M. George Ruckert to officiate as Consul for Belgium at Akyab during the absence of M. Lewis Achard, is recognised, subject to confirmation by H. M.'s Government.

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, officiating 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, 3rd Assistant to the Agent, will officiate as 2nd Assistant during Lieutenant Ridgeway's absence, in addition to his own duties.

Major-General L. Barrow, C.B., is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S.I.

The services of Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division, in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E Rule is appointed Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. C. B. Kiernander is appointed officiating Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. R. W. Mathews is confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Bowson, officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H. D. Sandeman, Accountant General, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 1st September.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts during the absence of Mr. E. Gay, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General J. S. Paton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, temporarily to the divisional staff of the Army, during the absence on sick leave in Europe of Major-General W. F. Beatson, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Ouseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 29th July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions by Brevet are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 16th May 1870, in succession to Major-General C. T. E. Hinde, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

Captain Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 16th May 1870, in succession to Major-General C. T. E. Hinde, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

Major Hugh Norris Hodgson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 27th July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 28th July 1870, subject to Her Majesty' approval.

Lieutenant William Brereton Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 30th July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Captain A. Cook, of the Madras Staff Corps, late Superintendent, 4th grade, in the Police Department of British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George.

Surgeon-Major H. Baillie, M.D., of the Medical Department, Presidency Surgeon, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st August 1870, preparatory to retiring from the service.

Surgeon James McDonald, of the Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—1st Punjab Cavalry—Captain J. F. B. Atkinson, Adjutant and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain G. Stewart, appointed Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. Dela M. Hervey, 1st Squardon Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Atkinson.

Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Lieutenant Hervey.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant T. F. Bruce, Adjutant and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the period Captain S. J. Browne may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Doyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Central India to the Central Provinces.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Jubulpore Division, Central Provinces, is appointed to the charge of the Jubbulpore Circle, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rose, officiating Superintending Engineer.

Mr. H. H. Clark, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. J. James, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on return from leave, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

Mr. J. J. Carey, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from Hyderabad to Central Provinces in the Buildings and Road Branch.

Captain C. W. Losack, Assistant Conservator of Forests 2nd grade, in Oudh, is transferred to Bengal, and is promoted to the 1st grade of Assistant Conservator with effect from the date of joining his appointment in Bengal, calling out the unmarried soldiers raised between 1858 and 1863 who have been discharged after completing the seven years' term of service. These acts show how deeply the reverses on the frontier have struck the nation. Are they a measure of the real danger or of a panic without due warrant ?

Another political sign is the interview between the Emperor and General Changarnier, the officer who was the general of the Chamber in December 1851, who was imprisoned like the other legislators, who was exiled for years, and who ultimately returned under one of the many imperial amnesties. General Changarnier, reputed to be an excellent soldier, buries political differences at the spectacle of a foe on the "sacred soil" of France. His military councils would be useful.

The telegram, silent about movements, tells us that no further fighting had occurred at the date when it was despatched, Tuesday night, but we are not to suppose that the troops were quiescent. It may facilitate the reader in comprehending the position assigned to the forces if we say that while Macmahon in the valley of the Zorn and on the roads running into Saverne on both flanks faced eastward, the corps of Canrobert and Bazaine at Nancy and Metz faced north-east, or nearly north ; so that practically the French corps were on two fronts, their right turning its back upon the left and centre. The position looks advantageous, but as we have remarked, Macmahon was in the post of danger, being literally between two bodies of the Germans. Perhaps it may not be unnecessary to say that the Crown Prince is not at Sarreguemines, and that his troops and his line of operations have all along been separated from that place by a range of hills, the difficult passes of which he has now to force in the face of a watchful and brave adversary. The losses of the French in the battle on the Seltzbach are now said to have been very heavy—5,000 killed and wounded, 6,000 captured in flight. The German loss was much less, being, despite the *mitrailleurs*, only 3,500 men. Who will make the next move ?

Since the above was written one or two fresh telegrams have come in giving a few details of the French defeat at Saarbruck and of the new Ministerial arrangements.

A FRESH outcry is to be raised against the income-tax. Good. We readily add our little voice to that of our contemporaries, and ask for the reduction of the tax to one per cent. The present levy is little better than legal blackmail, which we only pay because we are forced to pay. To the European community it is simply an abomination ; to the native community equally hateful ; while the cultivating classes of that community commonly regard it in the light of a breach of faith—so much added to the land assessment. We are glad to see that our local contemporary speaks out now with far more decision than he did last April, although he is moved to the outburst of hostility by the sight of lacs of rupees embarked, as he implies, to satisfy the cravings of the "cash depleting *Feringhee*"—generic name for those who are nominally his countrymen. We detest and abhor the income-tax, and equally detest and abhor the reckless policy which produced deficit ; but while we see a connexion between the policy of spending and the income-tax, what is the connexion between the income-tax and that export of silver which makes our contemporary so savage ? Suppose cotton had been a shilling per pound at Liverpool, although we might have had even a shilling income-tax, surely that freight of silver would not have started for the West. To read our contemporary one would suppose that the Secretary of State, that "cash depleting Feringhee," wanted the rupees to look at, or to pile up in the garden of his house on the sunny slope of Campden Hill. He speaks as if the export of rupees were an act of caprice on the part of the Minister, whom he describes as "dragging" treasure from this country ! For a wonder he did not say, what he does not believe, that the forty lakhs were "tribute" paid to the "cash depleting Feringhee"—but no doubt he will call them tribute now we have pointed out this grave departure from his usual mischievous style. For our part, whether rupees go out or flow in, whether treasure is dragged from England or from India, we shall persist in striking at the root of the evil—that wanton and wasteful expenditure used as a plea for grinding taxation, that practice of spending what you wish to spend, which has given birth to the Gospel of Increased Taxation ; that madness for what are called Improvements, which are to be all effected at once ; that spendthrift's theory, which ordains borrowing as a remedy for every ill. If a patient endurance of the confiscatory income-tax for one year would set the Government straight and give it a surplus we might endure it without more grumbling than is absolutely needful. But we do not believe that the Government is in a mood to be set straight ; in other words we do not believe the Government of India is even yet fairly possessed by that principle of common honesty which insists that a State should live within its means. The prospect of income-tax proceeds will probably only make the Government more extravagant ; and the only effective mode of securing real economy and a policy of honesty in regard to spending would be to cut off the supplies. It is from that point of view, as well as from detestation of an unjust tax, that we ask for its repeal at the end of this first half of the year. The war in Europe, as we have already remarked, ought to make the Government less extravagant, and leave at least something in hand to meet the unforeseen.

IF we are correctly informed, the object of the Parsee meeting at the Aibless Baug was not limited to the preservation, by force of terror, of Parsee female virtue. That served as a pretext. The real object of the leaders was the recovery of a power of domineering over the community once possessed by the Shets. The meeting may be regarded as "the thin end of the wedge ;" as a not unskilful move towards the assumption of authority which can only lead to persecution. We agree with those who contend that the reformers have reason to dread the success of these tentative encroachments, since it is tolerably plain from the resolutions passed at the meeting that the spirit of the movement is intolerance and retrogression. We must confess our great surprise that a body of natives supposed to be the most progressive, the most enlightened and the most susceptible of civilization should have put forward such mischievous and retrograde opinions. It is an extremely unpleasant fact, and must modify, has, indeed, already modified, the estimate formed of the community by the European population. As a correspondent points out the objection is not to the meeting, though it has been so disastrous to the reputation of the Parsee leaders, but to the assumption that the meeting, or any such meeting, could speak for the whole community. The Parsees, if they value their individual independence, and if they hope to make reasonable progress, ought to be grateful to the public-spirited men who signed the remonstrance. Of course if the community likes to be ruled by a few, nothing can save them ; but the law, we trust, will protect the minority, and also the inherent rights of those who fell under the ban of the meeting.

MR. E. RULE has been appointed Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

MR. R. W. MATHEWS has been confirmed in the office of Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay.

THE Batteries of the 6th Brigade under orders to proceed to Aden will be Nos 4 and 5, and not Nos. 5 and 6.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. BARROW, C.B., has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S.I.

THE last "Gazette of India" publishes a treaty entered into between the British Government and the Maharaja of Jodhpore with reference to a lease by the latter to the former of the right of manufacturing and selling salt within the limits of the territory bordering on the Sambhur Lake.

THE Governor General in Council has decided that leave granted to a public officer by any duly empowered authority, may be retrospectively commuted by the same authority to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent under rule to allow to him when his original leave was sanctioned.

A GENTLEMAN with Rs. 7,000 a year advertises in a Madras paper for a wife.

NEWS has reached Penang of the deaths of the Sultan of Acheen and his eldest son by poison. A grandson of the late Sultan will succeed to the throne.

THE Board of Revenue N. W. P. have instructed all Collectors that, in accordance with a recent judgment of the High Court, income tax prosecutions must be instituted directly by the Collector.

THE "Pioneer" reports the death at Hurdui of Mr. MacMullen, for some time the head-master of the Allahabad Government School, and subsequently employed as an assistant in the Benares Opium Agency. He was found on the 5th instant dead in his bed, and is supposed to have been killed by his bearer. At any rate the latter is in custody, and the investigation will be held shortly.

THERE has been much speculation, remarks the "Madras Athenæum," "as to whether, in the depressed state of trade, and with a gigantic European war before us, the 3½ per cent. Income Tax would continue to be levied on those whose retrospective earnings, on which the present tax is levied, were made under far more favourable circumstances. The Chamber of Commerce has, we are glad to learn, taken up the subject, and resolved to address the Governor. This is as severe and as just a comment upon the policy of taxing industry and enterprise as we have seen. To tax a merchant is as sensible as to tax a man's earnings at cards or pool."

IT appears a Calcutta contemporary was not quite accurate in his statement about an officer having been appointed by Government to report at once on the defences of Calcutta. A committee presided over by Colonel Adye, R. A., reported nearly four years since on the defences of the Hooghly and the Mutlah. Their report was accepted, and the works recommended put in hand. The guns—12 ton 9-inch—have been sent out, and are now available for the purpose for which they were designed in the armament of the river batteries under construction. With respect to the desirability of employing a torpedo, the "Pioneer"—from whom we derive these facts—states that a standing select committee under the presidentship of Colonel Hyde, R. E., has been long engaged in carrying on experiments in view to ascertaining what system of torpedo defence can most effectively be adopted for the defence of the rivers Hooghly and Mutlah. With the exception of this committee, appointed at least a year ago, no engineer officer has been deputed to make any report on the defences of Calcutta, nor would there appear to have been any necessity for doing so.

LOCUSTS in Sind are reported upon, officially, as follows :—

SHIKARPOOR COLLECTORATE.—Talooka Rohree, 4th July —Tuppa Kurgerry visited in all the Debs, and crops of cotton, indigo and rice were injured. They then left in swarms in an easterly direction. Talooka Shikarpoor, 4th July—Deh Khanpoor visited but no damage done. Talooka Syedpoor, 5th July—Alighted in this talooka from the east but no injury was done by them. Proceeded towards the north. Talooka Meerpoor, 10th July—Passed over the Imamwah Tuppa several times but did not alight and did not damage. Talooka Mehur, 9th July—Appeared but did not alight in any very large numbers so as to cause damage. Talooka Oobowra, 14th July—Made their appearance in Deh Joongah, but beyond stripping bush jungle and trees of their leaves committed no damage to crops.

KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE.—Talooka Dadoo, 15th July—Toopa Futtehpoor visited and slight injury done to young crops. Talooka Kotree, 22nd July—Appeared in Toppa Bhean, but no damage is heard of as having been done by them.

HYDRABAD COLLECTORATE.—Talooka Kundrain, 15th July—Appeared at 5 o'clock P.M. and continued till 10 A.M. of the following day. No report of damage has been received from the neighbouring Tuppas.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

WE understand that the Committee of Management of the House of Correction have, in consultation with the Inspector General of Prisons, resolved to recommend to Government extensive alterations in the present prison building, in view to prisoners in that institution being put to severer labour than they are at present subjected to, especially European sailors, who are so frequently committed to prison for refusal of duty on board ship and to whom it is of course desirable to make the prison as distasteful as possible, in the matter of diet, discipline, and labour.

THE S. S. INDIA AGAIN.—THE MULA DISABLED.

THE S. S. India, the new steamer of the Rubattino Line, which left Bombay for Europe first on the 7th July, returned to Bombay again yesterday morning. Last week, it will be recollected, she put back after having been within two hundred miles of Aden, her supply of coals having got exhausted. On the present occasion, however, the journey is not so profitless a one, as she has towed in the s. s. Mula, which she overtook on the passage. The Mula, a steamer previously owned by Messrs Stearns, Hobart & Co., but now belonging to an Arab gentleman, and commanded by Captain Coates, left Bombay on the 7th inst., and the India left two days afterwards. The Mula was bound for the Persian Gulf, but shortly after she left this a shaft broke, and on the India making up with her it was arranged that the latter should tow her back to port. The India therefore may be congratulated on this return. The passengers will certainly have seen enough of the dangers of the deep by and bye. One of them has met rather many adventures, for he had only three months' leave of absence, and as a half of that he has already he cannot proceed home. Messrs Volkart Brothers, the agents for the Rubattino line, have considerately returned his passage money.

KATTIAWAR.

RAJCOTE, 8TH AUGUST.

AFTER upwards of a fortnight's wet weather it has been clearing up since yesterday, and the change is very necessary, for the crops would have been affected by the excessive moisture.

The Rev. Mr. Keer returned from Bhooj and performed morning and evening service yesterday.

The Joonaghur authorities, who were sent for and reasoned with by Colonel Law, have at last consented to open up and maintain telegraphic communication with Joonaghur and Veraval. The line will branch off from Rajcote via Gondal and Dhorajee, important commercial towns, to these places.

I hear that Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee Jemadar has proceeded with a small force to the Morbee districts to keep in check a few refractory men of the Deda tribe who are in outlawry. This does not at all speak favourably of the present administration, which must eventually make room for a more efficient one.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST, 8-30 P.M.

The majority of the French troops lie concentrated before Metz. General Bazaine has been charged with the direction of operations. No further fighting has occurred.

Changarnier has had an interview with the Emperor.

The North Eastern Departments have been placed in a state of siege.

The French loss at the battle of Woerth was 5,000 men killed and wounded, and 6,000 prisoners. General Macmahon's troops abandoned their baggage and provisions.

The Prussian Cavalry pursued the French and took many thousand stragglers who had thrown away their arms. The Prussian loss was 3,500 men.

THE CAUSE OF M. OLLIVIER'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST, 11-10 A.M.

M. Ollivier resigned in consequence of the adoption of a motion of M. Duvernois by the Chamber, expressing a determination to support a Cabinet capable of organising the defence of the country. General Montauban (Palikao) has been charged with the formation of a Cabinet.

The treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was signed yesterday by Count Bernstorff and Earl Granville. The French Ambassador has also received authority to sign it.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

The greatest uproar occurred yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The Left denounced the incapacity of the Emperor and demanded his recall.

Government propose to incorporate a portion of the Garde Mobile in the Army and to accelerate the Conscription of 1871. A motion has been adopted calling out unmarried discharged soldiers of the classes of 1858-1863.

A second French fleet of iron-clads has passed Dover.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SAARBRUCK ENGAGEMENT OF SATURDAY.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST, 3-25 P.M.

General Bazaine has assumed the chief command of the French troops concentrated before Metz.

General Macmahon has rallied his army, and is falling back on Nancy. Great excitement continues in Paris. The journals almost unanimously demand the general arming of the population. Military precautions are being taken.

Prussian advices, dated Saarbruck, Tuesday, state that the defeat of the French on Saturday in the engagement west of Saarbruck was most disastrous, the losses in killed and wounded being extraordinarily heavy. Two thousand prisoners have already been taken

list brought by Mahomed Chownt against Cassum Hajee. The sum to be recovered was Rs. 5,000 lent, and interest and other charges. Decree was given for Rs. 3,225-0-9, with interest at one per cent. per month from 22nd May 1868 on Rs. 3,000 and costs, and six per cent. on judgment.

DISPUTE REGARDING A LEGACY.—In the High Court on Monday, Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of an application with regard to a legacy left by Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pustagia to his daughter Manockbai, the wife of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee. Deceased died in 1835, leaving, it is alleged, Rs. 5,000 of a legacy to Manockbai, and a suit has been instituted to recover that sum with interest, now amounting to Rs. 17,000, from Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, son of the deceased. In [illegible] Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and [illegible] applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for an injunction against the defendants disposing of any of the property until the sum was paid. A rule *nisi* was granted, and on Monday last Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) appeared to show cause against the rule. Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and the rule was made absolute.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th August, was 304, being 5 more than in the preceding week, 64 less than the total of the week ending 10th August 1869, and 7 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 66 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	5	...	...	6	2	
Fort, Southern	7,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort, Northern	39,238	2	...	...	8	...	1	1	11	6
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Market	75,402	...	6	...	21	3	...	...	15	15
Mandvee	41,152	1	5	...	1	3	4	...	15	...
Chuckla	41,442	1	3	...	1	8	3	...	24	...
Combarkharee	69,020	1	6	...	3	1	3	...	27	9
Dongree	60,236	1	4	...	4	...	3	...	13	12
Dhobeetalao	71,790	...	2	...	6	5	2	1	19	1
Pinnywarree	22,527	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	10	...
Bhoolehwur	50,282	...	5	...	2	4	4	...	18	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	11	4
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	9	5
Khetwaree	29,177	1	5	...	1	1	3	...	13	...
Girgaum	21,506	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	9	3
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	...
Kamathepoora	81,675	1	15	1	3	7	8	...	43	3
Parel	7,002	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	1
Sewree	5,042	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sion	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,456	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	7	2
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	1	2	...	1	4	1	16	...
Bombay	816,562	9	70	7	40	50	48	4	304	66
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		4	128	8	34	48	43	5	311	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerve System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including those not specified here.)	Total Reported Births of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	2
Brahmin	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	7	...
Lingaet	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste	6	29	3	29	21	30	...	148	26
Hindoo out-caste	1	7	...	8	...	2	...	15	2
Mussulman	2	23	2	19	7	8	2	84	13
Parsee	...	2	...	1	3	3	1	19	18
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	8	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
European	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	7	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	70	7	40	50	48	4	304	66
Corresponding week 1869	2	115	12	57	73	51	3	268	59

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th Aug., 12-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th Aug., 5-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th Aug., 7-54 A.M.; via Turkey, 10th Aug., 10-3 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pers; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

AS required by Section 20 of Act XII. of 1870, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare, for the purposes of the Act, that the probable duration of the voyage of a native passenger ship, sailing from this port to Aden, Hodeida, Jedda and the Persian Gulf, shall be, in the undermentioned months, as follows :—

	To Aden.	To Hodeida.	To Jedda.	To Persian Gulf.
January	14 days	20 days	26 days	24 days.
February	14 „	20 „	26 „	24 „
March	15 „	20 „	27 „	24 „
April	20 „	25 „	32 „	26 „
May	32 „	40 „	47 „	33 „
June	45 „	50 „	57 „	30 „
July	45 „	50 „	57 „	30 „
August	40 „	45 „	52 „	30 „
September	30 „	35 „	42 „	28 „
October	20 „	25 „	32 „	24 „
November	18 „	23 „	30 „	24 „
December	14 „	20 „	26 „	24 „

POSTAGE OF BANGHY PARCELS.

BANGHY parcels posted on and after the 1st September 1870, shall be subject to the rates and conditions hereinafter described, these rates and conditions being in supersession of those prescribed in the Notification of this Department, No. 1381, dated 18th June 1869.

The postage chargeable on banghy parcels conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian Post between any two Indian Post Offices, whether by sea or land, or partly by sea and partly by land, shall be chargeable by weight according to the following scale, viz :—

NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT				For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof up to the limits mentioned.
10 Tolas.	20 Tolas.	30 Tolas.	40 Tolas	
3 annas ...	6 annas...	9 annas...	12 ans. ...	3 annas.

Parcels exceeding 8 seers (640 tolas) cannot be received for transmission along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are carried by foot-runners, and no parcel exceeding 25 seers, (2,000 tolas) can be received for despatch under any circumstances whatever.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF A CERTIFICATE.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, Manuel Xavier, master and owner of the s.s. Lady Nyassa, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid the following information :—"I, Manuel Xavier, master and owner of the s.s. Lady Nyassa, make oath and say that the certificate of registry of the said ship is at present in the custody and possession or subject to the control of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, residing at Oomercarry, in the island of Bombay. That I have, through my solicitor, Mr. John Cleary, applied to the said Mr. and Mrs. Pennell to deliver up and surrender to me the said certificate of registry; but they have hitherto neglected and failed to comply with such application. That I am thereby obstructed in the lawful management and navigation of the ship. Under these circumstances I charge the said Mr. and Mrs. Pennell under section 50 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 and 18 Vict. c. 104, and section 20 of Act IX. of 1841 of the Legislative Council of India, with unlawfully detaining and refusing to deliver up the certificate of registry of the s.s. Nyassa, and pray a warrant may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JULY.)

NASSICK.—The fall of rain during the fortnight under report was good throughout the collectorate. The sowing operations were still in progress in some places; and in others were stopped owing to the heavy rains. The state of public health was reported to be good.

COLABA.—The fall of rain has been sufficient and favorable. The transplanting of rice has been completed, and the crops were doing well. Public health was good. The Mamlutdar of Mhar, however, reported that small-pox prevailed in the town of Mhar, and that cattle disease had made its appearance in four villages of the talooka.

POONA.—The fall of rain was abundant in the Mawul talooka and in Moolsee petta under Havestly,—good in the talookas of Kheir, Joonera, and Poorundhur, and moderate in Indapoor, Seeroor, and Bheemthury. Sowing of khureef crops, such as bajree, &c., was in progress. Transplanting of rice and naglee in Mawul talooka and in Moolsee and Ambegaum pettas, under Haveilly and Kheir talookas respectively, had nearly been completed. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of the Mawul talooka, where in a few places cattle disease slightly prevailed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 11th August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind light south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·82, rainfall 14 cents.

VINGORLA, 11th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 12 cents.

CANNANORE, 11th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·590, rainfall 36 cents.

TUTICORIN, 11th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 82, barometer 29·80.

MANGALORE, 11th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

THE PARSEE PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "M." is wrong. The "Young Bombay" party of Parsees do not object to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his barbarian followings holding as many monster meetings as they like, but they object to these gatherings being called meetings of the entire community, the proceedings of which may be supposed to be binding on every member thereof. There are many Parsees who are ashamed of the doings of the meeting at the "Abless-baug," and why should not some of them come forward and say so? As to the position in life of those who have signed the letter of remonstrance to Sir Jamsetjee, the following particulars it may be useful to note :—

4 are Justices of the Peace, Fellows of the University, and Delegates of the Parsee Matrimonial Court.
5 are Graduates of the Grant Medical College.
6 are Merchants or guarantee brokers of English mercantile firms.
2 are Barristers.
2 are Railway Superintendents.
1 is the Assistant Municipal Commissioner.
1 is Settlement Officer, holding the rank from Government of first class Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
1 is a well known Dubash and Merchant.
3 are office assistants.

It ought to be granted that men like these cannot be considered bad exponents of intelligent public opinion.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE.

Bombay, 11th August.

II.

"Empty words it gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, lifeless: idle, void, and vain."
POPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Native Opinion* again! It has actually deigned to reply—if I may call it a reply—to that letter of mine which appeared in your paper of the 26th July. After a fortnight, employed no doubt in deep deliberation, it comes forth with a force and brilliancy that is quite overwhelming! Laying aside for the moment its slang *thesaurus*, it deals in nothing but "intellectual pabulum;" on which it has evidently been foddering during the fortnight that has elapsed. It is indeed very gratifying to see a *native* paper holding itself thus superior to all argument and common sense and overthrowing its opponents at the point of its wit and sarcasm; and in this respect, sir, the *Native Opinion* is a literary phenomenon! For since it thought it worth while to reply to my letter, I submit it should have confined itself to either answering or refuting what I had said in that letter. But it does nothing of the sort, unless the following very senseless passage could be taken (it is doubtless intended) for a reply :—"For ourselves it is enough, if we point out that *if* the meeting was disposed to accept Mr. Cama's 'dogmas' in regard to the prostitutes, it was perfectly immaterial whether this letter was read half an hour earlier or later." Now, sir, what in the world does this mass of verbiage mean? What is the writer of it driving at? If it means anything at all, it means this: that those self-constituted Parsee elders, NOT being disposed to accept Mr. Cama's or anybody else's "dogmas" which savoured of opposition to *their* own foregone conclusions, thought it material (*very* material) that Mr. Cama's letter should be read at a time when the opinions it expressed could have no effect whatever. This is the only construction that can be put on the above passage, which is thus rather in my favour, than against me, for we have said it all along that these sanctimonious Parsees were very unwilling to admit anything that did *not* serve their own purposes and tally with their own views—Jam sat.

I would not, sir, have troubled you thus far if it were not for the gratification I feel in assuring the "N. O." that the waspish sting of its aimless sarcasm has hit me right under the fifth rib, as did the spears of the Israelitish captains of old; whilst its cold irony (O, so cold!) has frozen up the very marrow in my bones! Floreat *Native Opinion*!

And now, sir, agreeing with you in every word that appears in your paper of to-day's date with reference to the notorious gathering at Abless Baug, I remain, quite *hors de combat*, yours, &c.,

10th August. CIVIS.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

THE HON'BLE MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY VS. HURKISSON JOOTHA AND ANOTHER.

THE suit was brought to recover Rs. 662-14-9, being the rent of a bench situated in Sheik Memon Street from 16th October 1868 to 30th April 1870 for nineteen months, at the rate of Rs. 450 per annum. The defendants appeared in person and admitted the claim. The Court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THEOPHILUS RICHARDS & CO. OF LONDON, BY THEIR CONSTITUTED ATTORNEY, CHARLES CARTER VS. CURRIMJEE ESMAILJEE.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 796, being the balance of account due by defendant to plaintiffs. The defendant admitted the claim, but said that he had paid Rs. 200 on account. The plaintiffs proved the claim and the Court entered verdict in his favour for the amount and costs, and certified their advocate's costs, Rs 34.

HAJEE SYED JAFER ENMUREA BOOJOOR VS. MOORARJEE NENSEY.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakeel appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. This was an action to recover Rs. 813, amount due for a quantity of cotton sold and delivered to defendant on the 27th May and 3rd June 1870. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 813 and costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing eight pieces of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.—A Mussulman was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a hammer belonging to Messrs. Nicol & Co.

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

	June 1868.	June 1869.	June 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	85,10,315	95,26,817	1,13,96,105
Bengal	1,74,41,113	1,50,42,646	1,49,51,970
British Burmah	25,19,033	29,88,752	27,50,490
North-Western Provinces	2,16,81,761	1,48,74,419	2,41,33,186
Oudh	46,43,467	37,75,073	63,05,804
Punjab	1,09,99,484	1,07,26,396	1,14,40,931
Bombay	2,36,38,370	2,28,15,650	3,39,55,116
Central Provinces	43,94,472	55,21,986	68,20,440
Madras	2,24,06,723	2,61,18,441	3,04,71,972
Total	11,62,04,738	11,81,90,260	14,22,29,014

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a general court martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on the 16th July, Private Edward Burk, of the 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

"First.—With insubordination, in having, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 20th June 1870, challenged Corporal William McBryan, of the same battalion, to fight; and having used insubordinate and threatening language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, 'You know very well I am confined to barracks at the present, but the first opportunity I'll get of you walking out on the road, I will take your life, for you got me punished wrongfully, and took a false oath on my court martial, and I'll kick your puddings out;' and having violently resisted the escort ordered to confine him.

"Second.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 29th June 1870, used violence against Lieutenant George Vincent Meredith, adjutant of the battalion, by striking him with his fist; the said Lieutenant Meredith being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office."

He was found guilty of the 1st charge, with the exception of the words "I'll kick your puddings out," and guilty of the second charge.

The court sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service, and also to be marked with the letters B.C.

In confirming the sentence the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Napier of Magdala) remarked—I should have approved of a severer sentence for the grave military crime of the prisoner.

The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with,

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 4TH AUGUST 1870.

IN continuation of the above-mentioned orders [Notification No. 1641, dated the 9th March 1870, and Resolutions Nos. 1973 and 202A, dated the 21st March and 29th April 1870,] the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, shall, like the corresponding officer in the Punjab, be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency in his circle, and that the Accountants General and Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab shall distribute, at their discretion, among their gazetted subordinates, the duties appertaining to the Account and Currency Departments under their control, reporting the distribution to this [Financial] department.

2. In accordance with these resolutions, His Excellency in Council is pleased to abolish the office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that office and the similar office in the Lahore Circle, which was abolished on the 9th March 1870, by sanctioning the appointment of two additional Assistants to the Accountants General in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, who shall ordinarily be in the fifth class of the Financial Department.

3. Under these orders the sanctioned complement of classified officers in the Financial Department will stand as shown in the margin, and the schedule contained in the resolution No. 202A of the 29th April 1870, showing how the offices in the department will be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes, will need some modification as regards offices ordinarily tenable in the first and fifth classes.

First	Class	6
Second	„	7
Third	„	10
Fourth	„	10
Fifth	„	13
Sixth	„	9
		55

4. Further, His Excellency in Council observes that it may often be convenient that the officer appointed to any of the three offices of Inspector of local Offices of Account, Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, should be in the second class and should continue to hold the particular office among the said three offices to which he is first appointed after promotion to the first class. His Excellency in Council observes also that as the Assistants in the Account and Currency Departments have not, like the first Assistants, separate recognised duties, their present designations are inappropriate. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to decide that the Inspectorship of local Offices of Account shall, like the Deputy Comptroller Generalship of Accounts, and the Assistant Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Financial Department, be ordinarily tenable either in the first class or in the second; and that the designations of the Assistantships in the Account and Currency Departments shall be altered as shown in the margin [see below]. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to decide that the designations of the two Assistants in the Financial Secretariat shall at once be altered to Assistants to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department. The schedule above referred to must accordingly be further modified, and must stand for the future as shown below :—

First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts	to Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts.
Second and other Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts	to Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts.
First Assistant Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces	to Assistant Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, and the North Western Provinces.
Other Assistant Accountants General	to Assistants to Accountants General.
First Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay	to Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.
Second Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta	to Assistant to the head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Second Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay	to Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay.

FIRST CLASS—SIX OFFICERS.

Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal; Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle—and two of the following three officers, viz., Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector of local Offices of Account, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS—SEVEN OFFICERS.

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector of local Offices of Account, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

THIRD CLASS—TEN OFFICERS.

Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Controller General of Money Order Offices; Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS—TEN OFFICERS.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; three Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts; Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta; Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

FIFTH CLASS—THIRTEEN OFFICERS.

Two Assistants to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.
Two Assistants to the Comptroller General of Accounts.
One Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.
One Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.
Two Assistants to the Accountant General, Bengal.
Two Assistants to the Accountant General, N. W. Provinces.
Two Assistants to the Accountant General, Punjab.
One Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah.

5. To give effect to these orders Mr. W. Waterfield, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed an Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, but to continue to officiate as Third Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; Mr. G. W. Bagley is appointed an Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; and Mr. J. G. Hewson is appointed an Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Home Department, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Comptroller General of Accounts, the several Accountants General, the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and Messrs. W. Waterfield, R. A. Sterndale, G. W. Bagley, and J. G. Hewson.

GHAZEEPORE.

6TH AUGUST.—Mr. T. Wilson, one of the oldest subdeputies of the Benares Opium Agency, who retired from service in March last, has, I am sorry to learn, met with a very sad accident on his way home. While he was embarking with his two brothers, his boat submerged, and though with great difficulty their lives were saved, all their property, worth more than Rs. 22,000, went down. Mr. Wilson has a large number of friends, both native and European, at this place. —*Pioneer*.

FROM THE ODES OF HAFIZ.

FAIR art thou from head to feet,
Fair and delicate and sweet,
As a dew besprinkled rose.
And graceful as the cypress tree in Paradise that grows.

Sweet are those alluring looks,
Learn'd from Love's unwritten books;
Passing sweet thy fond caresses, [tresses.
And beautiful the shining cheek that gleams beneath thy

Sparkling are the eyes that glow
Underneath that arching brow,
Lovelier than a young gazelle's
That passes like a gleam of light across the flow'ry dells.

Though the anguish and the smart,
Like a torrent wasting the heart
That wanders along Love's way,
Still in the sunshine of thy love, my stricken soul is gay.

In those bowers of deathless rose,
Where a Poet's thought reposes,
There thy image shining bright
Illuminates the inner eye with loveliness and light.
—*Pioneer*.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 2nd August.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He had fully explained at their last meeting the object of the bill. A telegram had since been received from the Government of Bombay, in which objections were taken to the measure in its present form. These objections appeared to him ill-founded, but their validity would be considered by the committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code. He said that as the Penal Code had been in force since the beginning of 1862, a sufficient interval had passed since its enactment to enable those who had watched, or were interested in it, to form an opinion of its merits, and to discover its defects. He had himself been led by circumstances to study the whole subject of criminal law with particular attention, and he was glad to be able publicly to express his opinion that the Indian Penal Code was a far better and more philosophical system of criminal law than any other with which he was acquainted, and in particular than any of the systems which were in force in England, France, or America. At the same time it appeared to him to be defective in some particulars. He thought that some of its defects were of considerable practical importance, and required an immediate remedy; others, though serious, were of a sort which might be remedied at leisure. He had given considerable attention to the subject, and should be prepared, he hoped, at no very distant time to make certain suggestions as to the propriety of re-casting the chapters relating to Homicide, Theft, and the infliction of bodily harm; those suggestions, however, would be made rather from the juridical point of view than with the object of meeting any immediate and pressing want. There were, however, other defects in the code, which he thought it desirable to remedy at once, as he believed that they were actually producing, in some instances, serious miscarriages of justice, and as they certainly might at any moment result in very serious mischief. He would shortly go through the sections of the proposed bill, and explain the intention of each of them. Section three of the code provided that any person liable by *any law passed by the Governor-General in Council* to be tried for an offence committed beyond the limits of British India, should be dealt with as if the act had been committed within British India. As cases might arise in which persons might be tried in India for an offence committed out of India (at sea, for instance) not against any law passed by the Governor-General in Council, but against other laws the breach of which the Courts in India have power to punish, it was thought best to extend the section to those cases. Section thirty-four of the code provided that when a criminal act was done by several persons, each was liable as if he alone had done the act. It was proposed to modify this section so as to make it apply in terms to acts done "in furtherance of the common intention of all." It appeared from a judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock that this was the true meaning of the section, and it was thought better to express it. The definition of the word "offence," which frequently occurred in the Penal Code, was enlarged by Act IV. of 1867. It was proposed to embody the enlarged definition in the interpretation clause of the Penal Code. Section fifty-six of the code provided that Europeans and Americans should be sentenced to penal servitude, instead of transportation according to the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1865. This Act provided that, instead of a term of transportation not exceeding ten years, penal servitude for a term not exceeding six years should be inflicted, and instead of a term of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not exceeding ten. Now the Courts could award transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but short of life under five sections only. Hence in most cases European and American offenders could not be sentenced to penal servitude for any term intermediate between six years and life. This defect it was proposed to remove by a very simple proviso. The two next sections were of great importance. For the first of these Mr. Stephen was personally responsible. The second had been omitted by pure accident when the code was passed. Each related to the punishment of political offences. Section one hundred and twenty-one of the code punished with death or transportation for life and forfeiture of property—waging of war against the Queen, attempts to wage war, and abetment of waging of war. Now one form of abetment was conspiracy coupled with any act or illegal omission done in pursuance of that conspiracy. The effect of this was, that the code apparently did not punish at all a mere conspiracy to wage war, nor did it punish any treasonable practice or conspiracy short of an attempt to wage war. Moreover, there was a good deal of obscurity about the phrase "wage war against the Queen." By the 25th Edward III, by which the law of treason in England was defined, waging war was one form of treason, and many cases, especially in the early part of the eighteenth century, had been decided as to the meaning of those words. Whether or not these cases would be held to apply to section 121 of the Penal Code, if the necessity for putting a judicial construction upon it should unhappily arise, was a question which Mr. Stephen did not wish to discuss; but as he thought the English judges had somewhat strained the law in their desire to find out means of inflicting appropriate punishment upon a most serious crime, he thought it would be a pity if the cases in question came under discussion in Indian Courts.

He proposed to remove these defects by a section adapted from the Treason-Felony Act passed in England in 1848. This section would punish, with the severest secondary punishment, conspiracies to deprive Her Majesty of the sovereignty of British India, or of any part thereof, and the waging, or abetment of the waging, or conspiracy to wage, civil war. The term "civil war" was defined to imply permanent and organized hostile operations carried on, for whatever purpose, by one section of the community against another. No act or omission would be necessary to make such conspiracies criminal. It would be sufficient to prove as against any person the existence of such a conspiracy anywhere within or without British India, and his participation in it by any act which could show his knowledge and approval of the designs of the conspirators. Mr. Stephen thought that no argument was required to prove that a conspiracy to bring about such a series of events as those of 1857 was as great a crime as could well be committed. The conspirators in such cases were usually more dangerous and more criminal than the instruments who carried out, in practice, their wicked designs. The next section was one which, by some unaccountable mistake, had been omitted from the Penal Code as ultimately passed. It stood as section 113 in the draft code published in 1837, and Sir Barnes Peacock was quite unable to account for its omission when the code was enacted. It punished "attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government," but it distinguished between disaffection and disapprobation, and explained that "such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, was not disaffection," so that "the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation was not an offence within this section." Nothing could be further from the wish of the Government of India than to check, in the least degree, any criticism of their measures, however severe and hostile, nay, however disingenuous, unfair, and ill-informed it might be. So long as a writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section. This, however, must be coupled with a warning. The question on trials under this section would always be as to the true intention of a speaker or writer, and this intention would have to be inferred from the circumstances of the case. The most bitter and unfair criticisms published by a newspaper in the common course of its business might be perfectly compatible with the absence of any intention to advise resistance to lawful authority. Language, temperate in itself and justifiable as far as the express meaning of its terms went, might, if addressed to an excited mob, be the clearest proof of an intent to produce forcible resistance to authority. Whilst genuine criticism had nothing to fear from the proposed section, persons seditiously disposed must not suppose that they could evade its provisions by confining themselves to what, under other circumstances and in other persons, might be genuine criticism. Passing over a few alterations of minor importance, Mr. Stephen came to section eleven of the proposed bill. It proposed to add the material part of the Lottery Act V. of 1844 to the chapter on Public Nuisances, and to repeal the Act itself. He did not know how this Act came to have been omitted from the code. The three hundred and seventh section of the Penal Code punished attempts to murder with transportation for life. Two prisoners under sentence of transportation for life, one at the Andaman Islands, the other in Sindh,—had lately made desperate attempts to commit murder. In one case a most deserving gaol guard had been maimed for life, and last all but died in consequence of the brutal violence inflicted on him. In such cases no punishment at all could be inflicted on the criminal, as it mattered nothing to him how often he was sentenced to be transported for life. Mr. Stephen proposed to punish such offenders with death. The last addition which he proposed to make in the present bill was to the law of Homicide. The Penal Code strangely omitted to punish what, in England, would be called manslaughter by negligence. If a man killed another by any act which he knew to be likely to cause death, he committed culpable homicide; but if he caused death rashly or by negligence, he committed no offence at all. This was the more remarkable, as punishments were provided for causing hurt, or grievous hurt, by rash and negligent acts, and as in the draft prepared by Lord Macaulay there was a section which punished the offence now in question. By what accident it had been omitted, Mr. Stephen did not know. He proposed now to insert such a section. One reason for doing so was, that the Judges had adopted a plan for evading the law which, though ingenious, and, perhaps, necessary, was, he thought, objectionable. They convicted prisoners who had caused death by a rash or negligent act of causing 'grievous hurt' by a rash or negligent act. Mr. Stephen had heard a Judge direct a jury that to cause death was "to cause grievous hurt and more." This, he thought, was perfectly good sense; but as the code defined "grievous hurt" to mean eight specified injuries, he thought it very questionable law. To convict a man who by rashness caused another to be drowned, of having 'deprived him of the sight of one of his eyes,' or having "caused him to be unable for twenty days to follow his ordinary pursuits," was, to say the least, grotesque. Mr. Stephen proposed to remedy the omission by providing expressly for the case of causing death by any rash or negligent act.

The motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH TALUQDARS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey asked leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the relief of certain taluqdars in Oudh had been referred.

Leave was granted.

BENGAL REGULATIONS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell introduced the Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that this bill purported to remove from the Statute-book all the Regulations, or parts of Regulations, of the Bengal Code, which (1) through lapse of time or change of circumstances had become inoperative; or (2) though not expressly repealed, had been virtually superseded by other provisions of the existing law; or which (3) operated merely to rescind other enactments. Within one or other of these classes were comprehended all the enactments specified in the schedules. He would not at the present time go into the details of these Regulations, which it was proposed to repeal either wholly or in part, further than to notice that some of them at least would appear to have been purposely left out of former repealing Acts, and to state the considerations upon which their repeal was now recommended. As instances of such omissions, he might cite Regulations VI. and IX. of 1793 which came within the first, and certain provisions of Regulation IV. of 1793 and other cognate enactments which belonged to the second of the classes above referred to. Regulations VI. and IX. of 1793 related to the constitution and function of the late Sadr

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A MILITARY friend, writing from an Army Club in England by last mail, remarks that it is unlikely "the increase to our forces of 20,000 men will effect a proportionate increase in the number of officers. 300 men added to each of the 69 battalions now in the British Islands would suffice, and still leave the 19 regiments of cavalry and some 80 battalions of artillery untouched. Cardwell is quite right, England was never in a better position, army and navy,—equipment, arms and spirit —than she is now, and if any complication in Belgium called for it, we could put 70,000 men in the field in a very short time, relieving the Irish regular garrison with English militia."—*Pioneer*, Aug. 9.

THE FRENCH MITRAILLEUR.

MAJOR G. V. FOSBERY, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps who has been engaged by the English Government in an examination of the different species of Mitrailleur guns, of which there are many, and who is still so engaged, spoke as follows of the French Mitrailleur in a paper he recently read in England :—

"Of the French mitrailleur it does not, I think, become me here to say much, for though I have had means of learning in considerable detail its distinguishing features, and an acquainted with its breech-action, barrels, cartridge, and charge, still the secret is so jealously guarded by our friends and allies, that it would be an ill return for much official kindness and hospitality shown me, to publish that which after all I have unofficially and indeed almost accidentally learned. I can fairly however state, that the weapon is a most formidable one, it is admirably constructed, and equipped for service, and will, I doubt not produce, if brought into action, effects almost as astonishing as those of the breech-loader, and cause a general impatience to be possessed of the new arm.

"The French gun is of the same class as the Favchamps and Montigny, solidly constructed, and capable of enduring hard service.

§ "Their mitrailleur batteries are, I believe, already numerous, and consist of eight guns each ; each gun is served by three men chosen from the sous-officiers of the Horse Artillery of the Imperial Guard, and with this complement it should throw about 300 shots per minute for five or six consecutive minutes, to very considerable ranges, and with an admirable trajectory.

"The only fault I should feel disposed to find would be that for its power, the gun is somewhat heavy, and although I fully understand the intention of this weight, I should be inclined, from what I have observed during my study of the subject, to think that less metal, even with their charges of powder, would fulfil every requirement, and permit a handier and more manageable weapon to be brought into the field. To the French in any case clearly belongs the credit of having been the first to appreciate the importance of this subject ; and in spite of the many grave difficulties which attended their earlier essays, to conquer them by laborious constructions and produce a weapon far in advance of anything possessed at the present moment by any one of the civilized powers.

"That it will fulfil their anticipations I have but little doubt, and should it do so, it will to the full justify the outlay and labour expended on its construction, and the cost of the mystery with which it has been their care to surround it."

PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.

BEFORE 1861 a foreigner could not enter France without a passport given by the competent authorities of his nation, legalised by the ambassadors or consuls for France. These passports had to be produced on entering the French territory. No Frenchman could leave France without a passport from the *Prefet* of the department in which he resided. And any Frenchman travelling in France, out of the department in which he resided, was obliged to have a passport from the Mayor of his Commune legalised by the *Sub Prefet* of his *Arrondissement*.

On the 16th December 1860 M. de Persigny addressed a circular to the Prefects of the departments informing them that the Emperor had decided "that from the 1st of January next, and by reciprocity, the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming into France will be admitted to circulate on the territory of the Empire without passports. I request you, in consequence, to give the necessary instructions that English subjects may be received in France on the simple declaration of their nationality." The Imperial Government has now reintroduced passports ; and some little inconvenience may be caused to homeward-bound Anglo-Indians, *via* Marseilles, unless s has been the case with the war *decime* on coffee and ea, the regulation is held not to apply to those now *en route*.—*Madras Mail*.

THE AUSTRO-ROMAN CONCORDAT.

THE Austrian Government has, we now learn, notified to Rome the abrogation of the Concordat in consequence of the adoption of the Dogma of the Infallibility. By this Concordat, which was signed in October 1865, the House of Hapsburg surrendered to the Papal See greater rights and privileges than had ever before been extorted from any German sovereign. The first article guarantees the maintenance of Roman Catholic religion with all the privileges which by the laws of the Church it ought to have. The second article gives to the bishops, clergy, and laity free communication with the Pope. The third article gives the bishops complete authority, pastoral and clerical. The fourth article enables them to do everything belonging to the government of their sees which is in accordance with the explanations or stipulations of the canonical laws, and which, in respect to the discipline of the Church, is approved by the Papal chair. The fifth article places all public and private schools under the control of the bishops ; and the sixth gives the bishops the power of appointing and removing the only persons allowed to teach theology. The seventh article provides that none but Catholic priests shall be allowed to teach anything in the middle-class schools, and that the books of instruction be chosen by the bishop. By the eighth article the Emperor is permitted to choose the inspectors of the school of the diocese, but under the declared condition that the candidates from whom he may select shall be chosen by the bishops. The ninth article promises the help of the Government to suppress such books as are dangerous to religion in the judgment of the bishops. The tenth article establishes ecclesiastical courts for the punishment of the clergy and the trial of cases relating to marriage and betrothal. The eleventh article invests the bishops with the power of inflicting ecclesiastica punishment on clergy and laity. The twelfth article renders to the civil courts the power of deciding on the right of patronage, except in the case of a disputed succession.—*Madras Mail*.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

WHAT a scene was there, my countrymen, at "Lords" last Saturday. I don't mean the cricket. It was but boys' cricket after all is said and done, and if the elevens, who there fought out the longdrawn battle, had come from the Grammar School of Little Pedlington and the rival establishment of Hockley-in-the-Hole, who would have been there to see ? But Eton and Harrow we all grow wild about, or profess to do so, from the Duchess of Plinlimmon and the Countess of Come-and-Look down to pretty little Mrs. Jones (wife of Jones of eminence on the Stock Exchange), who is in all the pomp and circumstance of having her first-born at what I am much afraid she calls—"Arrow." It is really a wonderful scene when you come to think of it. That a great portion of "society" No. 1, and a greater portion of "society" No. 2 should, from the early morn of 10-30 to the dewy eve of 7 P.M., spread themselves out over that arid waste known as "Lords," should forsake their cool drawing-rooms, their morning idlesse, their comfortable luncheons, &c., to spend the whole day under a burning sun on the top of a carriage, coach, or drag, looking at 22 boys going through—to the vast majority—some wholly inexplicable movements, is one of those surprising facts with which the "intelligent foreigner" may possibly grapple, but which I, as an Englishman, can hardly explain. I really mean that I cannot understand the enthusiasm about Eton and Harrow ; I could about Oxford and Cambridge ; but then it is not evoked there, or at best in a very mild way, while the Public Schools' match calls forth a demonstration on the part of what we call "the upper ten,"—but I think with more reason might be termed "the middle 25,000,"—perfectly wonderful. I am afraid I must ascribe it to the eating and drinking. it being a vast and jolly pic-nic,—an outing for Lady Hermione, whose parent objects to Ascot, as well as for Mary Jane and Emily, who have a father, who only gambles on the Stock Exchange. It is such a safe investment. The highest Anglican, the severest Puritan, is with it heart and soul, and the Low Church divine unbends before its gracious influence. In fact the number of country parsons one meets there is another of its great features. They are found in greatest numbers seated on the ground close to the cords, generally having a young boy with each, and there they stay patiently from the time the wickets are pitched to when they are drawn, enjoying themselves after their quiet fashion very much. A few of the faster sort penetrate to the luncheon tent or to the buffet, glance at the ladies or even indulge in mild flirtations—a relish of the forbidden fruit whose flavour they take back with them to their curacy. And then the women, the maids of Merry England, in all the ravishing vanities of the present costume. Look at that group on the drag, four blondes and a brunette, three Etons, and two Harrows. Their broad sashes of dark and light-blue,—the riband which one of the party wears across her bosom like Her Majesty does the Garter,—(by the way I will lay odds that the fairest of them, she with the ripple of light-brown hair floating down her neck, has light-blue garters on),—the wonderful things in boots which the friendly breeze discloses, and which, of course, they are entirely ignorant of,—the immense amount of support they each require when they stand up (more vagaries on the part of that naughty wind,—one I see has light-blue stockings, and I feel sure now that it is *any* odds on the other things), —and the equally immense amount which they get from their attendant cavaliers,—the fun of the luncheon,—the quantity of eating and drinking they do,—he kind way in which they take their "fix," and kinder still all the *petits soins* lavished on them,—ah ! and it is a jolly sight to see. Bother the cricket. To be sure now and then Blanche claps her hands and Alice waves her handkerchief at some good drive on the part of Eton or Harrow ; but the business of the day to them is the luncheon, the opportunity for flirtation, and the fun. It is a day of license on which mammas shut their eyes and the sternest chaperon nods. I said just now that I could not understand or explain the enthusiasm evoked by the match ; but after watching this group I can. It is the grand pic-nic of the season—a fête far surpassing Ascot Cup days, Goodwood, and all "lawn parties" wheresoever held—something more approaching to a carnival than other gatherings to which we apply that much-abused term. Nothing "wrong" you will please understand—only very pleasant. Flirtations may just reach the verge, but don't go any further.

Where every fear to slumber charmed,
Lovers are all they ought to be,
And husbands not the least alarmed.

Delightful state of things, is it not ? But about the game. Well, really, I was there for some hours on Saturday, and I saw very little of it, and knew less. I know, and so do you, that Eton won, and that there was an immense amount of cheering, and I saw one or two young fellows carried round the field, and felt for them very much, and every body was so excited and such shaking of hands for no apparent reason, combined with a desire, I thought on the part of some people, to embrace other people,—quite carried away by their enthusiasm you see. Indeed Blanche and Alice appeared to want support more than ever, and if they wanted it they got it. There was great confusion at the close, and every lady shouted and laughed and clung to one another (I who write to you had been sitting quietly in a carriage and suddenly found a young lady on my lap, and neither of us could explain how she got there), and then hampers were packed, horses put to, and the great mob of 15,000 people broke up and dispersed : Asmodeus subsiding into the bosom of a family where strong tea and conversation in low tones, broken now and then by a gentle rippling laugh, was the order of the evening. A soft languor, after the excitement of the day, steals over every one. Mamma is fast asleep, and one or two couples in remote corners I think must be in the same condition ; they are so quiet. There is a general protest against lamps, and there are two people in the balcony looking on a dusty square, and I feel sure quoting Tennyson

And did we watch the stately ships
And our spirits rushed together at the touching of the lips.

And that, my Pioneers, is a true account of the Eton and Harrow match as seen and very much enjoyed by your faithful correspondent.

Town is getting dull and empty —

The heat is hard to bear, and I sigh for
The countless dimples of the smiling sea.

Not that there is much chance of my getting a sight of them until dear ugly Brighton opens its hot arms to me for that space of time known to racing men as "the Sussex fortnight." I have utterly abjured racing this week and mean to until Goodwood. It is much too hot for anything, unless another Eton and Harrow. I think I could go through that again. The unfortunates who went down to Reading on Tuesday and Wednesday caught it hot from other causes than the sun's rays. Never were two such days of grief to backers. Mr. Merry, who generally pulls off many things at Reading, had his favourites bowled over one after the other, and old Graham won everything, except when he had a warm favourite at 5 to 2, and then the worthy man was beaten. I met two youths yesterday, who had lost their money to a rather stiff figure on the first day and went down on the second "to get it back." They were in the lowest spirits, but they are young, and youth has elasticity, which does not serve us after forty. Their purses are, at present, elastic also, and there is not that tightness which middle age also has to fight against. Reading really was frightful, and I have no doubt, after a moderate deal of extra plunging on the first day, because the place is considered good for backers ; and on the second, because they made sure the luck would turn. Lizzie Cowl showed that her Salisbury form, when she beat Bicycle, was pretty correct, for at Reading she gave 10 lbs. to Queen of the Gipsies and a good beating. There cannot be a pound between her and King of the Forest, I think, but whether she is better than Corisande I can hardly make out. There are no Derby books open, and if you wanted to back a horse at a long shot you could not. The papers quote a long list of prices for the Goodwood stable, but in reality there is little doing. I was talking to a great friend of the Duke of Hamilton at Lords on Saturday, and he told me he did not believe the Duke had backed Capitaliste for sixpence. If that is so, the horse is quite as likely to be scratched as he is to win. His Grace does not like to take the leavings of the market more than any other man. The only thing that puzzles me is in all these cases of forestalling why are owners forestalled ? I saw the horse at Baden last year, and did not much fancy him, though all the good judges say it is a moral for him if he goes. He can stay I know, but whether he is quite fast enough I doubt, and over the Goodwood course you must have something that can both gallop as well as stay.

Talking of Baden, I much fear my pleasant little trip there will not come off. The threatening aspect of France and Prussia looks very bad indeed, and if they do come to blows, the first will, in all probability, be struck at Kehl, about 20 miles from Baden, and the road to that pleasant little iniquity effectually blocked. I shouldn't mind the war breaking out after I was there. What flaming accounts I would write to the *Pioneer*. Apocryphal many of them I dare say, but then I have always looked upon a special correspondent at the seat of war as being bound to tell tarradiddles. I sincerely trust there may be peace. As Newmarket this day week, when affairs looked nearly as bad as they do now, Baron Rothschild said it would be settled amicably. He ought to know.

To-morrow another great battle is to come off. The Jockey Club meet to receive or reject the propositions of the Committee, and they will come to blows at once, as the following extract from the *Calendar* will show :—

"This meeting having been called specially to take into consideration the report of the Committee appointed May 4, on certain matters submitted to them, from which the subject of betting was expressly excluded, the stewards of the Jockey Club will move that the meeting decline to allow Sir Joseph Hawley to bring forward the resolution of which he has given notice relative to p. p. betting."

This is a shot from the Admiral's quiver, and I suppose will be successful. I apprehend though that the recommendations of the Committee will be accepted with slight modifications. ASMODEUS.
—*Pioneer*.

VOYAGE OF AN ORLEANIST PRINCE.*

(Spectator.)

THIS lively, vigorous book of travels may be considered as the best plea for the Princes of the House of Orleans which has been made for many a day, and its rapid success—four editions in about as many months, —may be taken as partly due to this source of interest, though the work itself well deserves its popularity. It was on the 9th of April, 1866, immediately after the funeral of the ex-Queen of the French, that one of her grandsons, the Duc de Penthièvre (son of the Prince de Joinville), set out in a sailing-vessel to go round the world. He was accompanied by a youthful friend, a lad of twenty, the Comte de Beauvoir, the Duc's comrade from infancy ; and the two were under the guardianship of Lieutenant Fauvel, who had never left the young scion of Orleans during the six years of his service in the United States Navy.

The journal of their travels was kept by De Beauvoir. The first volume concerns our Australian colonies ; the second treats of Siam, China, and Japan, from whence the young men struck straight across the Pacific to Darien, and so home. Within twenty days of landing they had the grief to lose Lieutenant Fauvel, who died of a fever caught in the tropics. De Beauvoir took the body home to France, whence the Duc de Penthièvere is excluded by his lineage ; and two years later the journal of the expedition was arranged for the press, with good maps and several illustrations taken from photographs.

It is an extraordinarily living book, written with the tireless vivacity of youth, but also full of observation. The Comte de Beauvoir at twenty was a very wise child, and it is more than presumable, by all he tells us, that the Duc de Penthièvre and his cousins are young people of equal value, such as would have rejoiced the heart of Madame de Genlis, who brought up their grandfather and great-uncles on all the most approved educational theories of the latter end of the eighteenth century. In that same spring of 1866 the Duc d'Alençon, acting as a Lieutenant in the Spanish Army, left Europe on what the Comte de Beauvoir calls "the glorious expedition of the Philippine Isles," and the Prince de Condé started for India and Australia, whence he was never to return.

It was from the unromantic port of Gravesend that the Duc and the Comte set sail in the Omar-Pacha, and they were beaten about the Channel for a week, not sighting the Peak of Teneriffe until the 1st of May. The description of the voyage, though such an oft-told tale, is given with singular picturesqueness, and justifies the young men's predilection for the open sea in a sailing vessel, instead of travelling by the Suez mail, "on which one is treated like a trunk." The Omar-Pacha was, moreover, a good and fleet vessel ; she "ran a steeplechase" against four other ships from Melbourne to London, and did it in 70 days, while some of her rivals took 111. Only the cuisine jarred on the young Frenchmen's palates. The soup, says the Comte, was of water and pepper, and the sauces were of pepper-and-water combined, while much cod fish in the morning and more for dinner, was relieved by occasional herrings, and liquid worthy of an aquarium ! They carried a cow for the pleasure of looking at her, and drank preserved milk ; but they ate up ten sheep, from their heads to their tails. At twenty years of age, however, even French stomachs are accommodating ; nevertheless, once at Melbourne, after a voyage of 88 days, "oh ! how nice were those fresh vegetables !"

With Melbourne the young men were immensely struck. The great wide streets, the theatres, clubhouses, and files of cabs filled them with astonishment. It is a lesser London, on that savage soil, where thirty years ago hardly a squatter planted his hut. Even the "irreproachably-dressed policeman" is there ! And the Comte pounces down on his familiar figure as the very type of the Anglo-Saxon self-governing colonization.

Of course a Duc of the oldest house in Europe, and a Comte who has been his dear chum from childhood, do not land at Melbourne without causing some excitement ; and while they are eating their first dinner of fresh vegetables, the Melbourne Club sends them a huge envelope on a huge plate ; it contains their title of honorary membership. A still larger envelope follows the first ; it enfolds free pass-tickets for all the railway lines, and is followed by a shower of private cards from all the notables and functionaries of the town. These are succeeded by evening editions of all the newspapers, announcing the advent of the distinguished visitors, who are further serenaded by music beneath the windows of the hotel. So the young men are to have the heartiest of welcomes in our England across the water, and will, moreover, see everything that is to be seen under the best and most intelligent auspices. And see they do,—museums, libraries, and prisons, Parliament houses, and hunts. They noticed especially the Industrial Library at Melbourne, where 100 men sat reading in their working dress ; and the Museum of Natural History, where is a collection of Australian mammifers, ranging from the kangaroo of 8 feet high to the lilliputian rat, but all alike in this, that they carry their young in a pouch. "Fancy," says the Comte, "fancy at least forty different sorts of creatures furry-coated four-legged, but galloping on their hinder paws, with—not their hands, but—their offspring in their pockets !"

From Melbourne the travellers went to Ballarat, saw the diggings, and give a long description of their rise and progress. They then visited Tasmania and Sydney, and the young Comte gives the shrewdest, the most lively comparative view of the three colonial centres, of which the freshness is due to his foreign eyes and his foreign tongue. Melbourne is the city of progress. Hobart Town resembles the old "county town" in England, with whose attributes he seems quite familiar. Not only the laws, but the social conditions of Tasmania, are infinitely more aristocratic. In Tasmania you travel by the traditional English mail coach, bowling across the island from north to south on a fine road ; and here, if you are of noble blood, you are received and feted in fine old European style, but with a certain sobriety. Sydney, almost tropical in its climate and vegetation,—the land of flowers, where you may ride for miles over an enamelled carpet of blossoms, and where the Gothic palace of the Governor looks down upon the lovely bay,—received the young Frenchmen with garden *fetes* and military music, and fair ladies wandering from lawn to lawn in costumes fresh from Paris. It was to the traveller the type of what the French are fond of calling "high life," an expression they have naturalized in every country of their words. From Sydney the young men took horse and rode to Botany Bay, the lonely waters where La Pérouse met the squadron of Governor Philip in 1788. Here they found the tomb of Père Receveur, a priest who acted as physician to La Pérouse's expedition ; and a monumental column to the ill-fated French commander, who sailed away after brief intercourse with the English ships, and never was heard of more.

From this England across the seas, and from the social problems in which the young Comte takes the most ardent and intelligent interest, he carries his readers into another world indeed ! He and his Prince get passages on board the Hero, a Government vessel going to Java to open up commercial communications between our Australian colonies and the Dutch possessions, and though the navigation of the coral seas between the two is reported exceedingly dangerous, they do not hesitate to take this route instead of the ordinary China mail ; and so, not without peril, they find themselves on the 10th of November coasting the interminable sides of Java, and surrounded by shouting, fighting Malays, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, guiding *pirogues* laden with fruit and vegetables,—a scene full of Indian splendour and the brilliant beauty of the East.

In to what sounds the very unpoetical subject of the Dutch possessions in Java, the young traveller throws the brilliant electric light of his own imagination, which teaches him what he is to see ; and he shows us the affable Mynheer van Dunk smiking in his white linen garments through the rose-coloured crowds and palm-shaded streets of Batavia. Mynheer is smoking a cigar a foot long, and is shaded by a huge parasol, which is not merely a convenience, but an emblem of dignity. The bigger the functionary, the bigger and grander his parasol.

In the interior of Java are several small native rulers or Sultans ; and these personages, though really under the entire control of the Dutch, insomuch that their letters are carried to the Residency for examination before being delivered at the Palace, keep up all the externals of the most profuse Oriental luxury. Their courts are blended confusion of rich colours, notable rose colour, scarlet, and blue, and of sandal wood, gold, and diamonds. Sultan Sousouhounan IX. is only twenty-eight years old, he is of elegant figure his complexion quite green, his eyes large and haggard, with great painted eyebrows. This young man, whose petticoat and vest must have made him look like a tropical parrot, was surrounded by 300 cousins and nephews, and 4,000 great lords and officers, *on all fours !* He had been married at the age of 8 years of age, and his thirty-third son, a howling baby of a day old, was brought in to be shown to the French visitors. This, in fact, was the child of the grand Sultana, and was destined to pass over the heads of his thirty-two brothers, and to inherit his father's throne. As to the little sisters, they were forty-eight in number, and dressed in diamonds !

For the more serious details of the colonization of Java we must refer our readers to the book. Nothing escapes the indefatigable, wise child who writes it. All about coffee and sugar, and the railway for their transport, which won't get made because the Dutch functionaries think they will somehow lose by the transaction : all about the enormous profits pouring into the treasury of the King of Holland, all about the decrease of the native population, and the extinction of the once flourishing and beautiful native art, may be found in these pages. The end of the second volume just leaves the travellers in China. The third volume, on China and Japan, with the homeward voyage, is *sous presse*. We must, however, notice the introduction to Canton. In the first evening walk which the Duc and the Comte took outside the walls, they found *seven abandoned babies*, some purposely wounded, all blue and perishing with cold. The Comte tells us that when at home in France he had never believed the missionary stories about this frightful custom. He thought they were mere pious exaggerations of occasional cases of infanticide. But after what he saw in that one evening's walk, he can entirely believe the statement of the French bishop that more than 4,000 babies, the great number of them girls, had been picked up by the sisters of charity (who go out daily with a great basket) in the course of one year. It is needless to say that most of these poor little things are too far gone to be saved. Think of it, ye English mothers, with your nice warm cradles and careful chafing of the little feet ! Who shall say how mighty a change in the world's ways and thoughts was wrought by the one word of "Suffer little children to come unto Me ?"

* *Voyage autour du Monde.* Par le Comte de Beauvoir. Henri Fleur. 2me Edition. Paris. 1870.

LOAFING CONSIDERED AS A PROFESSION.

(Once a Week, July 16.)

WEBSTER defines "Loafer" as "An idle man, a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients." I propose to raise loafing to a profession, and to add the following to the above definition :—"An idle gentleman who gets his living by elegant expedients." Having, I hope, excited the curiosity of my readers, I proceed to develop my novel plan for the benefit of mankind.

Visitors at the seaside must frequently have remarked, on the pier, on the beach, at the public promenades or libraries, a number of gentlemen of good address and manners—in fact, *bene nati bene vestiti*—who appear to have nothing in the world to do, and to devote their whole time in doing it efficiently. They are mostly married men, who have followed some profession in early life, but have retired from it for various reasons ; officers who wouldn't go again to Timbuctoo, and couldn't effect an exchange ; barristers whose only attorney died their third year on circuit, and whose successor did not think them worthy of his confidence ; younger men who were never brought up to anything in particular, but who have had a little money left them, and prefer the quietness of a rural life to the *fumum strepitumque* of the metropolis. Now, these gentlemen—and they are gentlemen, or they would be unfit for the profession I have invented for them—are generally of moderate if not limited means, and I have no doubt would jump at any plan which would not only increase their income, but the pleasures of society ; nor would they, I am sure, be behindhand in subscribing for a handsome testimonial to the author of their happiness.

For the sake of convenience and the full comprehension of the word as hereafter used, let us take the verb "to loaf," as signifying "to walk about with no particular object in view"—that is a fair definition of the word, without being offensive. Well, then, these gentlemen are Loafers in my sense. They loaf into a billiard-room ; they loaf into a club, whose funds perhaps they benefit to the extent of a glass of sherry and bitters ; they loaf into an hotel to pick up a bit of news ; others loaf in a boat and think they are taking exercise, or on horseback after the harriers, pull up at a gate, where they dismount, pull out a sandwich and a flask, light a cigar, and look with calm contempt on the noble sport of jelly-dogging. What a richness of new words will be added to the English language if I continue literary pursuits ! Perhaps they are seen to the best advantage at a grand archery meeting. The agony depicted on their woeful countenances is very remarkable. They hate the entertainment ; but it is their duty to loaf down to the field and see what's going on—it is an excuse for arraying themselves in all their glory, and they may get a dinner or two out of the transaction. They sprawl about the grass in every conceivable attitude, from that of the Venus Anadyomene to the Madonna of Correggio ; and anything more utterly blank and vapid than their existence it would be impossible to conceive—when lo ! a touch of the enchanter's wand, the back of the scene opens ; the good fairy appears attended by a host of fairy Loafers ; the magic words are spoken ; and the hitherto dull, bored, and spiritless Loafer is borne up to the regions of bliss and the golden realms of King Stuff, realizes an income, and lives for ever afterwards a rich and valued member of an almost perfected state of society.

But before I begin to develop my plan, I must own candidly that it is at present in a very crude state. As I only thought of it this morning as I was dressing—which is about two hours ago—it cannot be supposed that so elaborate a scheme could be completed in a few hours or even days. But it is sufficiently advanced to be intelligible to the meanest capacity : the details must be arranged in deference to the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the place where my invention may be adopted. I think I cannot do better than adapt my system to my own watering-place, St. Crabbe's, and see how it would work.

In the first place, then, a number—say a dozen—of Loafers must form themselves into an association ; and, for the purposes of their profession, must at once engage, in a fashionable part of the town, near the chief hotels, club, bathing-machines, &c., a handsome suite of offices, containing the following apartments : —At the entrance, the hon. sec.'s room : a door and *portière* in the hall will here cut off the rest of the offices from the view of visitors, till a preliminary and satisfactory arrangement has been entered into with the hon. sec. And here I would remark that the hon. sec. must be a gentleman of equal parts and attainments with the members of the association, only he will have a fixed income—say of £1,000 per annum, paid quarterly I and if there is any difficulty in finding such a one as ; describe for so beggarly a remuneration, as no doubt there will be, I should have no objection to offer my valuable services for a short time only.

When the visitor has concluded the delicate business, to be explained presently, with the hon. sec., he will be conducted to a waiting-room, handsomely furnished, supplied with all the papers, periodicals, &c., of the day ; next to this will be a small room, dimly lighted but luxuriously furnished. Here an attendant, behind a bar fitted with every modern convenience, will dispense, to those only who are considered worthy, the drinks of this and foreign countries. Although not yet apparent, this office has a most important signification. Then will come the board-room, where the association sit ; and opening out of the board-room is the dining-room, with always twelve covers laid on board days, and sometimes more. The kitchens and offices are, of course, beyond the dining-room ; but, as they are meant for pleasure and not for business, they need not further be alluded to.

Now, then, having got your association and your offices—and here let me assure the timid Loafer that he will not have to expend a sixpence of capital in all the above arrangements, that he will actually have them forced upon him by grateful tradesmen—it will be necessary to find a suitable name for the association and issue a prospectus ; something of this sort :—

"The United Loafers' Visitors' Protection and Delectation Association, founded for the purpose of rendering the sojourn of the stranger agreeable, and for assisting him at once to those pursuits abroad, physical or intellectual, to which he is most addicted at home."

The sagacious reader will now begin to have an inkling of what I am driving at, and the prospectus will have to be drawn—any broken-down promoter, of whom I am assured there are several in the City, will do it for a shilling—from the following sketch of the *modus operandi* of the society.

During the season, a servant of the society, whose elegant livery will at once command notice, will attend at the station on the arrival of every train, and every respectable-looking visitor will be presented with the prospectus of the association, and some one, on the outside of which will be legibly printed the name and objects of the association as above, with a request that the stranger will visit the offices of the association before he pledges himself to descend at any hotel or lodging house.

If he is a sensible man, he will at once proceed to the offices and have an interview with the respected hon. sec.—and here will be received the first fee due to the association : a guinea will be the charge for that interview ; but, lest the feelings of two high-minded gentlemen should be wounded, one as the recipient, the other as the donor of the money, none will visibly pass between them. When the visitor asks to see the secretary, the porter will hand to him a handsomely chased iron money-box, with the legend, "Secretary's fee, one guinea," legibly inscribed upon it ; into which the visitor will drop the fee. The secretary will, of course, explain to the visitor the further objects of the association ; but, in the first place, will recommend him the best hotel or lodgings to stop at, the best butcher, baker, grocer, &c.—now you see why the Loafers will fare sumptuously every day—the ordinary amusements of the place, and the best way of enjoying them. If the visitor is a man of the world, his interview with the secretary will probably terminate here ; but, if he is anxious to be introduced to the pleasures of society, the real business of the association will now commence.

I have said that the twelve Loafers are, and must be, gentlemen. That is, they must have the *entree* to the best families in the place, and each one possess one or more talents *de société*, to ensure his welcome to any house where a party is given, with a particular object. Thus, supposing it is a ball, the Loafer who is at the head of that department of the association must be an admirable dancer himself. He must be able to lead a cotillon with refined skill and grace, and invent new combinations every time. He must have the best *repertoire* of dance music at his fingers' ends, so as to be able to suggest to the orchestra the most voluptuous waltz, the most popular quadrille, or the liveliest Lancers, at the proper moment. Many a young waverer, of fabulous income, has been hooked for ever by a dreamy waltz, ravishingly played, if his partner has turned up her lovely eyes at that moment of intense excitement which immediately precedes exhaustion ; many a heart has yearly succumbed to the exquisite Dora McJanus in a set of waltzes called "Faust"—but that was five and twenty years ago, and is neither here nor there, as it was not Dora McJanus I married. That is the ball Loafer's duty to his hostess. To his lordship's duty would be to introduce him in person, or to the mistress of the house, and to the best partners ; for he seeks marriage, to keep a list of eligible *parties*, with a *catalogue raisonnée* of their respective fortunes, derived from the best sources ; to warn him if the champagne be doubtful, or if the sherry has ripened in Gilbey's vineyards ; to prevent his being overcome by either, and see that a proper supply of bon-bons, with the quaintest of toilettes and mottoes inside, be stored ready to his hand for the purposes of flirtation. But this is merely by the way, that the reader may at once comprehend the wide operations of the association.

I will now suppose that the stranger is anxious to enjoy the further benefits of the association, and ready to pay for them. He will then be introduced into the reading-room, while the secretary informs the board that a new subscriber is waiting to be introduced. The stranger is naturally nervous at the apparent mystery with which the proceedings are conducted ; and, being in a strange place, has some disagreeable feelings as to the object with which he has been decoyed to the offices. Many of my readers may have experienced similar misgivings when waiting in the Masters' or Wardens' hall at Oxford previous to being examined for matriculation. When these symptoms, with a smiling countenance and his pleasantest manner—I offered myself as above because I possess these two qualities in an unusual degree—he will probably find the stranger's nerves very highly strung. They must, perforce, pass through the little room, which, as I said before, has an important signification. Here again the secretary's tact and *savoir faire* will, or ought to, display itself.

"You are hot, or cold, or dusty, or wet," as the case may be, "sit down for a moment. The Loafers have some little business on hand now. We have a few minutes : let me recommend you a cigarette and a refreshing potion ; our servant there is skilled in the confection of various drinks, some of them unknown in this country—will you allow me to prescribe for you ?"

A delicious compound is then brought in, cold or hot as suits the stranger's state, and it is the association's fault if he does not immediately conceive an undying respect for so admirable an institution. The secretary here, if he is a man of the world, will begin to speak disparagingly of the place and its people.

"We can't do things here, of course, as you do in—(Manchester, Heligoland, the Balearic Islands : wherever he may come from)—but our association was founded to make the visits of strangers agreeable here ; and we do our best."

Of course, the poor devil thinks that during his stay he will have the run of the bar, the di——, —but I am anticipating—and is quite ready to drop another guinea—pray note the sovereign and the shilling : no vulgar sovereign alone—into a second iron box, as richly chased as the former, with a different legend, viz. "The Grand Loafer's Fee ;" and, in the moment he does so, a bell rings, touched by the masterly hand of the secretary, which reminds the stranger not so much of his guinea as of his approaching appearance before the committee. Of course, he has nothing to pay beyond his preliminary two guineas ; and the affable secretary leads the way.

When the visitor enters the room, he will find as many of the Loafers as are present on seated at a table. The room will be handsomely furnished—woe to the town upholsterer if it is not : he would be a ruined man—and pictures of celebrated Loafers will be hung round the room. It is essential, in order to inspire confidence, that the Loafers be dressed in the height of fashion ; it will also enable them to assume a moderately severe tone to a man who is hot, dirty, and dusty, after a long journey. He, too, will feel his inferiority in the presence of those distinguished-looking individuals, and will be prepared to pay heavily for the privilege of enjoying their society. The chairman will then ask him a few necessary questions. Is he married ? If so, has he daughters, or sons, whom he wishes to marry ? His title to be considered a gentleman ? His rent-roll, or the annual amount of his till if in commerce ? What portion he intends to give his children ? And the names of his solicitor and banker.

The reader will at once perceive that it will be necessary to be stricter with a married than with a single man. For instance, it would be advisable to have his wife trotted out to see if she is presentable. The association might, unless very cautious, by the means of throwing some horrid harridan on society, which would at once entirely destroy the confidence which ought to exist between the two. Or they might sacrifice some charming heiress to a penniless adventurer. No sum of money could ever compensate for such *brioches*—indeed, it would simply be ruin.

The questions being satisfactorily answered, the chairman will announce that the association thinks him worthy of their assistance. He will give him a small book, in which are printed the rules of the society, some of which will possibly surprise him. As for example :—

"Any visitor having a complaint to make of any member, may forward it in writing to the hon. sec. ; but under no circumstances will it be taken notice of. If the visitor should then feel aggrieved, and complain personally to any individual member of the association, or to the public, or to the laws of his country, he will at once be tabooed, and the doors of society will be closed against him."

A printed card will then be handed to him, with a tariff of fees and the name of the Loafer who is at the head of each department. Now observe the results already arrived at. The visitor before he has selected any department, has paid four guineas. Say, on the smallest possible computation, that, on the average, there are five applications on three hundred days of the year : there is at once an income of more that £6,000 per annum. That is but one and a small way in which money could be made, besides the fees.

Let me explain. The visitor is anxious to practise whist, he is desirous of emulating the great masters, and hopes so to improve his game that, by the time he returns to the Balearic Islands, or wherever he comes from, he may be able to hold his own with the mayor, doctor, and other dignitaries of the place. On looking down the card he will see that he can have the advantages of a professor's services for, say, £1 1s. an hour. He announces his preference for that department, and the professor immediately takes him in hand. Perhaps there is another entry in the same department. Now, mark ! The two visitors are proposed, seconded, and elected at the club through the influence of the professor. The club would never dare to pit itself in opposition to the will of the Loafers. The professor ascertains that the object of the visitors is to thoroughly master the principles of the game, and that they are prepared to submit to a temporary loss to attain that object. How will he naturally proceed ? He will say to his pupils, "Now, the best way to learn the game is to be pitted against two good players, with slight odds against you besides the play, to keep your attention to the table. Therefore, Colonel Dumbey and I will play you two guines points and five pounds on the rub, the honours to count only on our side. This method, pursued steadily for two hours a day for a couple of months, will teach you more about the game than you would acquire in five years' play with muffs ; and when you return to your native place you will make their easy victims." Here, again, is a pretty source of income. Assuming, with points and bets, our friend nets, as he ought to, at least thirty pounds a-day, besides the guinea an hour ; well, it does not require much acumen to arrive at the annual total. It must be understood that these profits of the professor go to the common fund. The Loafers are the soul of honour, and don't care about the miserable pelf ; their object ought to be to take care by every honourable means that their coffers are in such a state at the end of the year that a good dividend shall be declared.

Some of the departments may appear curious to the uninitiated ; but, as I think I said before, I have adapted them to the requirements of St. Crabbe's. The conjunction of "Rights of Women and Balls," to be presided over by a parson, is only strange till you are made acquainted with our idiosyncrasies. We have a fine body of the shrieking sisterhood in this place, I promise you. Don't we men tremble when we see these brawny spinsters, all teeth and spectacles, coming down upon us. Well, last year we had a social something or another association here, when the celebrated Miss McTaggart gave that funny lecture which drove all the married ladies blushing out of the room. I cannot understand why that sect should always be lecturing, or petitioning, or mixing themselves up generally with matters unfit for publication. In the evening we had a ball in honour of the Social Somethings, and an uglier or a dirtier lot I vow I never beheld. So the sprightly McTaggart permitted herself to hope that the pleasures of the mazy dance were to be for her. But the gilded youth of St. Crabbe's all declined the honour, with the exception of a newly arrived curate, who undertook her, and whom she nearly frightened out of his life. This *spreta injuria formæ* was too much for her, and she left my friend, Miss Bagge, the next morning in such a hurry that she forgot to take with her "Mdlle. de Maupin," which was discovered under her pillow by the housemaid.

The contemplation of the possible wealth of the association, and the above *apropos* anecdote, showing how necessary it is that the professional Loafer should be possessed of a delicate tact, have led me away from my visitor, whom I left perusing the tariff. When he has decided according to his tastes, he would then be invited to dinner.

My friend's countrymen will be happy to learn that they will find at the Loafers' Club a capital cook, and a well-selected cellar. Many of the Loafers will be married men, and their wives will be delighted to have a pleasant house to dine at, and will be most hospitable to the members of the club, and declared, with tears in his eyes, that I *had* a right to preach on the subject I knew most about.

When the dinner is over, the visitor will be politely dismissed. But let him not depart with the idea that he will ever imbibe again that delic